

# LABOR CATION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

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No. 14

## Delegates from 175 Organizations Ask Continuation of Price Control Act

Charging that a lobby representing "intrenched vested interests" is working actively to defeat renewal of price control legislation, the Emergency Conference to Save the Price Control Act demanded continuance of the act "without weakening amendments."

Meeting of the emergency conference, held in Washington, D. C., followed testimony by labor representatives before the Senate banking committee, asking renewal of the Price Control Act for two years after the war.

As reported on at length in our last week's issue, President William Green of the A.F.L. spoke for all organized workers in American when he told the committee that the American people expect Congress "to pass the price control bill intact, with adequate funds for enforcement."

### People Have Spoken

More than 300 delegates representing some 175 organizations attended the conference, called by Representative Scanlon of Pennsylvania and nine other congressmen. Coming from twenty-four states the delegates met for a special two-day session to protest the series of recently-proposed amendments threatening to emasculate the Price Control Act, on which hearings are now being held simultaneously in the House and Senate Committees on Banking and Currency.

"We have taken our case to the people," declared Scanlon, leader of the "Fighting Sixty" congressmen who have stood up for consumer interests, "and they have spoken out clearly and unmistakably on this vital home-front issue."

Among the keynote speakers were Father Higgins, National Catholic Rural Life Conference; R. W. Ballard, director, Hull House in Chicago; Ralph O. Brown, president, National Agricultural Mobilization Committee; Edward Weyler, Kentucky Federation of Labor, and Jeanette Turner, secretary, New York Consumers' Council.

### Veteran Backs O.P.A.

"We are interested in dispelling the idea that farmers are against price control," said Father Higgins, who joined with other farm representatives at the conference in issuing a special statement representing the farmers' point of view on price control.

Christian Topal, a veteran from Toledo, Ohio, wounded at Cassino, said: "If we don't hold the line, what will become of the dependents of servicemen? We cannot break down the morale of the soldiers. The soldiers are not complaining about the rain and mud and fighting they must go through on the fighting front. But O.P.A. must be kept in effect and made to work."

### Californians in Attendance

Among the names reported of some twenty-five or more congressmen in attendance at the conference were those of Representatives Welch, Holifield and Rogers of California. Messages of support were also received from Senators Wagner, Barkley and others.

A unique feature of the conference was the "poll" of congressmen taken by the delegates, who visited their Representatives personally during the after-

noon. Delegates arose during the second morning of the conference to report on the results of their visits.

The conference adopted unanimously a statement of policy, expressing determination to carry on the fight for a renewed Price Control Act, and against all crippling amendments.

Effective control of prices "is an essential part of our war effort, vital to keep our economy strong, our people healthy and our war production high, for victory," the resolution said, adding: "Interference with our price control program at this critical stage in the war is a direct blow at our war effort itself."

The resolution also said that the delegates' visit to Washington had persuaded them "that a highly active but quietly operating lobby representing intrenched vested interests has been at work for many weeks" to undermine the Price Control Act with weakened

### Rose Schneiderman Resigns Post

Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi of New York announced that he had accepted with regret the resignation of Miss Rose Schneiderman as secretary of the State Labor Department after seven years in office.

Miss Schneiderman said she would give her time to the presidency of the Women's Trade Union League, of which she has been the head for twenty-six years. She said she would devote herself especially to labor legislation and the enforcement of laws protecting working women.

## National Service Law Plan Meets Opposition In Congress and Industry

Two crushing blows were dealt to the advocates of labor draft and national service legislation which organized labor strenuously opposes.

The House military affairs committee, after extensive hearings and careful study of a sub-committee's report, decided to pigeon-hole all proposals for national service and labor battalions made up of 4-F's.

Immediately afterward, military leaders who sought to revive such proposals by enlisting the support of industry, were sharply rebuffed. Incensed by high-pressure methods of the military authorities, both the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce flatly repudiated the draft-labor plans. Robert M. Gaylord, N.A.M. president, said:

### Disastrous to Production

"The National Association of Manufacturers, made up of experienced managers of manufacturing, is opposed to national service legislation because it believes that compulsion of labor would be disastrous to production.

"The confusion that would result would upset the morale of American workers and would impair the production of capable men and women now doing a good job.

"The resulting production losses would more than offset any possible gains in mere numbers of workers.

"The American record of production has been made by industry working as free private enterprise with

(Continued on Page Two)

## Foes of Initiative Petition Increase

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

That "national unity, uninterrupted prosecution of the war and maintenance of vital production is mandatory at this time of crisis and should not be diffused by confusion and chaos" was the ringing declaration issued by R. C. Thurmann, manager of the United Employers, Inc., of Oakland, in explaining why his organization has condemned the petition misnamed the "Right of Employment."

### "Untimely and Ill-Advised"

Following this action, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco joined with organized labor and the growing number of employers' organizations and public-spirited citizens in adopting a resolution condemning this petition, because it would precipitate chaos, confusion, and industrial discord. All citizens were urged by the Supervisors not to support this measure, which they termed "untimely and ill-advised."

Many other groups representing empty planning to take similar action, and it is hoped that this timely intervention will help to prevent this measure from being qualified for the ballot, so that the voters of California will be spared a campaign that would criminally waste unnecessary

energy, as well as inject bitterness at a time when the greatest unity of purpose is required for the war effort.

The sponsors of this measure apparently refuse to be impressed by the growing avalanche of opposition to their irresponsible action and seem determined to continue their campaign. Opponents of the measure cannot and must not relax their efforts under any circumstances. The job of preventing this petition from receiving enough signatures is still an urgent one and must be followed through with the same unflagging vigilance as before.

### Labor Must Remain Alert

As the Federation has pointed out a number of times, only by spreading more enlightenment regarding this measure and what it will do, will it be possible to discourage any person from signing

Knowledge of the real meaning of this petition disillusion any fair-minded citizen from supporting it in any way. Labor should redouble its efforts between now and the deadline date for qualifying the petition, so as to assure victory for industrial peace as opposed to chaos and disruption.

**Ask Your Friends to Vote in the Primary Election, May 16th**



## Roosevelt Calls on I.L.O. To Draft Social Program

President Roosevelt, in a message to the opening session of the International Labor Organization meeting in Philadelphia, declared that "the conditions of a lasting peace can be secured only through soundly organized economic institutions fortified by humane labor standards, regular employment and adequate income for all the people."

The President's emphasis on the economic basis of world peace, as read to the conference by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, was reported as having been warmly received by the representatives of forty-one nations in attendance.

### New Zealand Delegate Presides

Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, elected as Conference president, followed the keynote set by President Roosevelt and made a plea in behalf of an I.L.O. program that would "maximize production" and free people all over the world from want.

A similar note was struck by Carter Goodrich, chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., who called the meeting to order. He said that the concern of the organization is to see that the conditions under which men live and work are given primary attention.

The President's message and the speeches which followed laid the basis for proposals to broaden the scope of I.L.O. which will be discussed within the next two weeks.

### "Indestructible Tenacity"

"The determination on the part of its member states that the I.L.O. should continue its activities during the war years is evidence of the indestructible tenacity of the democratic way of life, Mr. Roosevelt asserted.

"The tasks you are undertaking, even at the moment when the tide of war is mounting, bear testimony to the fact that the welfare of the world's population and their liberty are a first and an ultimate concern of those dedicated to root out from this earth every trace of Nazi ideas and the Nazi methods."

The President mentioned the recommendations before the delegates, saying that in them "will lie the foundation of those agreements in the field of labor and social standards which must be part of any permanent arrangement for a decent world."

After referring to Secretary of State Hull's plans for an international organization to maintain peace,

the President said he saw as part of such plans the I.L.O. as "a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy, on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field."

Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate and international representative of the A.F.L., was unanimously elected vice-president of the Conference.

### Women in Delegations

The thirteen women among the 350 delegates and delegation advisors at the Conference represent only a small percentage of the total, but even that percentage is a significant increase over previous meetings.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, an official U. S. Government delegate, is the only woman with full status as a delegate. Of the others, two are advisors to labor delegations and ten are advisors to government delegations.

The two labor advisors are Miss Florence Hancock and Dame Anne Loughlin. Both are advisors to Joseph Hallsworth worker's delegate for England.

## Pledges Aid to Italian Labor

In a lengthy cablegram to the newly reorganized Italian Confederation of Labor, A.F.L. President William Green pledged that American workers will render "all moral and material aid" to efforts of the workers of Italy to "reconstitute a bona fide free trade union movement." Another sentence of the message said:

"Without a free trade union movement, the long-suffering Italian people will be unable to reconstruct a sound economy and enjoy the benefits and freedom of democracy as well as a just peace as provided for in the Atlantic Charter."

## N.L.R.B. Ruling on Servicemen

Veterans returning to their jobs will be given the opportunity to "affirm or change" the bargaining agent selected in their absence. The National Labor Relations Board made this declaration of policy in an election proceeding in which both the union and company asked that the board permit absentee voting by all employees serving in the armed forces.

The board recognized that employees on military leave retain their status as employees and, therefore, have a real interest in the choice of a bargaining representative. However, in light of the fact that those employees in uniform are scattered in various units throughout the world, administrative difficulties would make it virtually impossible to poll them, the board held.

### COMPLETE INFORMATION LISTED

"Won't you give me your telephone number?" he murmured. "It's in the book," she said. "Splendid," he sighed. "And what's your name?" "That's in the book, too!" she snapped.

## National Service Law Plan Meets Opposition

(Continued from Page One)

voluntary labor. It is a great record because men were encouraged rather than forced to work.

"Industry knows that the way to get production is to lead men, not drive them. It wants no part of forced labor.

"Our supreme task is to win the war. The suggested action would, in our best judgment, so seriously impair production that our fighting men would be without enough tools for destruction of the enemy."

Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The membership of the chamber is on record against national service legislation. It holds that the imposition of a compulsory law upon the industrial workers of the nation would bring complications which actually may retard rather than advance the war program.

### No Indication of Failure

"At its last annual meeting the chamber's membership went on record as being opposed to use of compulsory methods unless or until voluntary methods had been tried and had failed. The magnificent industrial performance of the last two years does not support any implications of failure."

Informed of the renewed attempts of the War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission to drum up support for compulsory legislation, Chairman May of the House military affairs committee said: "We have spoken and we mean what we said. My committee made a report saying we do not need new legislation after hearing heads of the Government agencies involved. Just why they should wait until right after we have made our report before they make their recommendations is beyond me."

## Test of Hawaii Martial Law

The American Civil Liberties Union will intervene in the appeal being taken by the military authorities in the case of Lloyd C. Duncan, a civilian worker convicted of assault in Honolulu by a military court, it was announced by Roger N. Baldwin, A.C.L.U. director.

The case involves a test of martial law in Hawaii following the restoration of civil authority. The union's "sole interest is to see the full authority of the civil courts restored," Baldwin said.

It is understood that the military authorities will not recognize the decision of Federal Judge Metzger in granting a writ of habeas corpus to Duncan and will continue to hold Duncan while the appeal is pending. The fear is expressed that such action would mean that the sentence will be completed before the higher courts can decide, and the issue thus become moot.

### MINERS' OFFICIAL PASSES

William Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America and well known Southern labor leader, died at his home in Jellico, Tenn., April 21. He was 56. He had been in failing health since last summer. Under his leadership District 19 membership increased from about 8000 in 1922 to more than 25,000.

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## Restricted W.L.B. Policy Advocated by Employers

Some employer organizations of California, according to reports, have recommended certain restrictions and changes in War Labor Board procedures. Press reports indicate that they have advocated, among other things, a limitation of 90 days on retroactive pay; with the date of final action in a dispute case to be the date of retroactive pay liability; Form 10 applications for individual increases to be accepted without concurrence of unions; and removal of penalties for employers who violate wage stabilization regulations, unknowingly or without intent.

### Regarding Retroactive Pay

Each of these proposed restrictions is a threat against and an attempt to undermine collective bargaining, the California State Federation of Labor declares in its current news bulletin, and further discusses the subject in general as follows:

Everyone knows that retroactive pay has been considered a normal element in collective bargaining. It has been used for two purposes: (1) to keep the collective bargaining arrangements on a continuous basis and not permit a hiatus to occur between the expiration of old agreements and the consummation of new agreements; (2) to make it unprofitable for employers to delay negotiations and costly to stall in the making of agreements.

It is because of the expectation of receiving retroactive pay that union members have been willing to work following the expiration of old agreements and before the terms of new agreements have been established. Retroactive pay should not cause undue hardship upon employers, for it is never sprung as a surprise, and they should, if they are good businessmen, put aside resources to cover such retroactive pay. Indeed, it is customary in many industries for employers to post bonds for disputed pay or to put such sums in escrow when a question of retroactive pay is involved.

### Endangers Collective Bargaining

There can be no doubt that the attempt to permit Form 10s to be submitted without union approval, in plants where there is a duly recognized union, would undermine collective bargaining. Such a power in the hands of employers would enable them to discriminate against union men and to play favorites by granting increases to those who would side with the employers against the unions. It is customary and essential where collective bargaining relations are maintained, for wage increases, whether they be for single individuals or entire collective bargaining units, to be the results of collective bargaining.

In the matter of releasing employers from penalties for unknowingly or unintentionally violating the wage stabilization provisions, labor sees a possible attempt on the part of some employers to seek power to grant wage raises over and above the rates prevailing in union agreements. Employers seek such powers because they find it difficult to secure manpower at established wage rates, yet at the same time are unwilling to negotiate new wage scales that reflect current conditions because they are preparing against the hoped-for (on the employers' part) day when a labor surplus will be available and when they will again be able to cut wages. When that day comes, they do not want to be burdened with agreements

providing for high wage scales. Therefore, instead of joining with the unions now and negotiating realistic wage scales, they seek manpower at "black market" wages. Should such an exemption be granted to employers, they will be encouraged to continue doing this, rather than to negotiate new wage scales, for it is next to impossible to prove intent or knowledge.

## Union Legionnaires to Meet

The National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, made up of almost a hundred union labor posts of the American Legion, will hold its annual meeting June 3 and 4 in Chicago, it was announced by Secretary George C. Danfield.

One of the most important subjects to be taken up at the meeting is opposition to National Commander Atherton's campaign for enactment of national service legislation which, the union legionnaires contend, is not in conformity with the Legion's policy. Other problems up for consideration will be post-war programs for servicemen, anti-labor propaganda, American and national defense programs, education and child welfare.

## Labor Pioneer Dies at 75

Thomas F. McMahon, trade union pioneer and long president of the United Textile Workers of America, died at his home in Cranston, R. I., April 22. He was 75 years old.

McMahon, who was an associate of Samuel Gompers and other famous labor leaders of the past, was born in Ireland. In America, he was a member of the Knights of Labor in 1889. He became a cloth folder, and joined the United Textile Workers. In that organization he became, successively, business agent, a national organizer and national vice-president, until 1921, when he was elected national president, in which capacity he served up to 1937, becoming nationally known as a champion of the textile workers, and took an active part in the great strike of 1934. From 1937 to 1939 he was State Labor Director of Rhode Island.

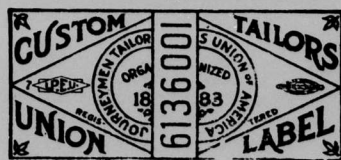
## Status of Tax Returns to Be Filed by Labor Unions

The American Federation of Labor has just issued a circular letter regarding the financial returns to be made by labor unions with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The letter states in part as follows:

"In the meantime, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has agreed that it will not require any labor organization to file a return before 60 days has elapsed between the mailing of the return to the union and the date of filing. It appears unlikely that the forms will be ready for mailing before May 15. Thus, the unions will have until July 15 in which to file the returns. If the forms are not mailed by May 15, then 60 days will be allowed from the date when they are mailed.

"Under the circumstances, you are again advised to do nothing respecting the filing of financial returns until you receive a form from the Internal Revenue Department with an explanatory letter accompanying it."

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## Senate Committee Report On "White Collar" Wages

Removal of all government controls on wages of the lower income groups was recommended, last week, by a Senate committee studying the effect of wartime living costs on white collar and fixed income workers.

The committee, after three months of study, found that \$200 a month provides "a very narrow margin of living" for any family in these times. It estimated that 20,000,000 Americans have failed to receive wage increases commensurate with the rise in living costs.

### Would Permit Certain Increases

"As a concrete proposal," the committee suggested the removal of all controls from incomes of \$200 or less per month for heads of families and \$150 or less per month for unmarried persons.

"Employers should be permitted to raise salaries or wages to these levels without application of any kind to the War Labor Board," the report said. In addition, the committee suggested that:

The W.L.B. cease applying the Little Steel formula to sub-standard wages and salaries.

State, county and municipal governments increase the salaries of low-paid workers, particularly school teachers.

### Support for O.P.A.

The Office of Price Administration invoke even more rigid price controls and be given sufficient funds to assure strict enforcement.

Social security and public assistance benefits be increased and extended.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics get sufficient funds to prepare a cost-of-living index that will "accurately reflect living standards."

The W.L.B. provide employers and employees with easily understood explanations of its rules.

### Criticizes Price Index

The report, the work of a Senate labor sub-committee headed by Senator Pepper of Florida, was highly critical of the present Bureau of Labor Statistics price index and its use by the W.L.B. as a basis for its wage stabilization formula.

Pointing out that the B.L.S. shows a price rise of 23.4 per cent from January 1941 to November 1943 while labor leaders contend it should show 43.5 per cent, the report declared that B.L.S. fails to take into consideration such pertinent factors as deterioration of qualities, disappearance from the market of cheaper goods and "black market" operations.

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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1944

### Dangerous Board Ruling

Grave concern has been voiced in labor circles over a 2-to-1 decision handed down by the National Labor Relations Board, whittling down the right of workers to strike, says *Labor* in its last week's issue, and which goes on to explain the situation in an article which follows:

The ruling was given in a dispute between an "independent" union of magazine delivery men and the American News Company in Paterson, N. J. Both the union and management had jointly petitioned the National War Labor Board to sanction wage increases for the men.

Impatient over W.L.B. "stalling" on the application, the workers walked out. The company then fired them. They took their case to the N.L.R.B., and a trial examiner ruled the dismissals violated the Wagner Act. He recommended their reinstatement.

However, the full board, with Gerard D. Reilly and John M. Houston in the majority, overruled the examiner and held the strike was illegal because it was designed to induce an employer to violate another Federal law, the Wage Stabilization Act.

Reilly and Houston reached this conclusion despite a provision in the Wagner Act that nothing in the law should be construed to "impede or diminish" the right to strike. They justified their interpretation, however, by going into the "legislative history" of the Wagner law—that is, into the debates and discussions prior to its enactment.

Though the case deals with an "independent" union, attorneys for the A.F.L. declared the decision is "dangerous" to the entire labor movement. They said it conflicts with Supreme Court opinions that the right to strike is equivalent to the "right of free speech" and cannot be legally suppressed.

They added that the ruling would "turn back the clock" to the days when reactionary courts outlawed strikes on the claim that their "objectives were illegal."

"In the past few years, many states and municipalities have passed restrictive and, we believe, unconstitutional laws, to prohibit legitimate activities of organized labor," an A.F.L. attorney pointed out. "Under this ruling of the N.L.R.B., strikes arising out of activities forbidden by these local and state laws would mean loss of all safeguards under the Wagner Act. This is a dangerous precedent."

Chairman Harry A. Millis of the board, who is a veteran in the field of labor relations, wrote a fiery dissent, citing some of the very perils pointed out by the A.F.L. spokesman.

He charged the ruling of the majority was contrary to "the clear and unequivocal words" of the Wagner Act. He declared that Congress, when it put safeguards around the right to strike, had in mind the abuses practiced by courts in enjoining walkouts.

Millis said many courts had relied upon the test of "legality of objective" as ground for issuing in-

junctions, and that, though this test had been knocked out by Congress, the action of the N.L.R.B. majority would "result in resurrecting and reinstating" that yardstick.

"This test has in the past proved to be a convenient device whereby a judge might outlaw union conduct which was contrary to his own economic and social philosophy," Millis stressed.

"With the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the National Labor Relations Act, I had thought that this dangerous touchstone had at last been banished from the Federal law pertaining to labor relations. I should not like to see its revival."

Millis said he did not justify the strike in this case, but at the most he would have denied back pay in connection with reinstatement of the men, to discourage further such stoppages.

To outlaw such strikes entirely conflicts plainly, he emphasized, with wartime federal labor policy. "Instead of banning strikes by law, the President and Congress have chosen to rely upon labor's no-strike pledge," Millis said.

### Workers Under Union Agreements

Close to half of all wage earners in private industry now work under union conditions.

Approximately 13,750,000 million workers—almost 45 per cent of all workers in private industry—were employed under the terms of union agreements last January, the U. S. Department of Labor says.

Coverage extended to 60 per cent of all manufacturing wage earners and more than 95 per cent of longshoremen, coal miners and railroad workers. About 13 per cent of clerical, technical and professional personnel were covered by union pacts. But in transportation over half the clerical, technical and professional workers worked under union agreements.

Closed or union shop agreements covered about 6,500,000 workers and more than 3,000,000 union members were required by agreement to maintain their membership as a condition of continued employment.

An increase took place in 1943 in the proportion of manufacturing workers under maintenance-of-membership provisions—especially in the aluminum, machine tool and steel products industries. Early in 1944 almost 4,333,000 workers were subject to agreements providing some form of check-off from wages.

The Labor Department says that the net gain during 1943 of 750,000 in the number of all workers union agreement represent increases in some industries and losses in others. "In general," it adds, "these differences correspond to changes in employment in individual industries, rather than changes in the proportions of workers covered by agreements."

### Oppose Post-War Conscription

The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) is on record as in emphatic opposition to various proposals for universal military training in the United States after the war, on the ground that it conflicts with the eighth point of the Atlantic Charter. In a letter to President Roosevelt and members of Congress, the meeting declared:

"The last point of the Atlantic Charter ends '...they will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crush burden of armaments.'

"We believe that the passage now of provisions for post-war conscription would be a tragic blow to the hopes held out by the Moscow Declaration and by the Senate resolution, both of which looked forward to 'establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization . . . for the maintenance of international peace and security.'

"But most of all, we believe that universal conscription is not the way to organize society nor to promote democracy. It is inimical to the freest expression of high religion."

"Hate is fatal to ourselves as well as to those we hate."—Pollock.

## Joint Petition for Passage Of Anti-Poll Tax Measure

Leaders of every group of organized labor on April 27 joined with other prominent Americans in the fields of religion, education, politics, civic organizations, and the law, in petitioning the U. S. Senate to pass H. R. 7, the anti-poll tax bill. Presentation of their petitions marked a high water mark in national unity—never before perhaps has there been such broad support for the passage of any bill.

The statement, "Organized Labor Speaks to the Senate of the United States," was part of an 8-page booklet presented to every member of the Senate. It read in full:

"This session you have before you H. R. 7, a bill to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections. Since the imposition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting, organized labor has opposed this arbitrary price tag on the ballot. That ten million Americans are disfranchised by the poll tax is a serious handicap to our war unity at home and to our allied support in other lands.

### Cloture Is Asked

"A report has been circulated that another obstructionist filibuster will be permitted to block the right of the Senate to vote on H. R. 7. In the midst of our war for democracy, it is not consonant with the dignity and integrity of the Senate to indulge an irresponsible, willful minority. Gentlemen: We ask that you vote for cloture to limit debate, if any irresponsible filibuster is conducted. We ask that H. R. 7, abolishing the poll tax, be promptly enacted."

Those who signed were William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; T. C. Cashen, international president, Switchmen's Union of North America; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; S. H. Dahymple, president, United Rubber Workers; Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Julius G. Luhrs, secretary-treasurer, Railway Labor Executives' Association; George Meany, secretary-treasurer, A.F.L.; Philip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations; D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Reid Robinson, president, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers; A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Matthew Woll, vice-president, A.F.L.

### Majority Report Quoted

Excerpts from the majority report of the Senate judiciary committee led off the eight-page booklet. They stated the conviction of the majority of the committee, 12 out of 16 of whom voted in favor of H. R. 7, that:

"The states have no right to set up a perfectly arbitrary and meaningless pretended qualification, by which large numbers of citizens are prohibited from voting simply because they are poor. . . . It is quite evident that all these poll-tax laws are in direct violation of section 1 of the 14th amendment to the Constitution as well as being in violation of other constitutional and federal laws. . . ."

This was followed by a statement on behalf of freedom signed by leaders of every faith—Catholic, Jewish and Protestant.

### PRESSMEN'S OFFICIAL DIES

Thomas T. Etzrodt, international representative of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union in Philadelphia for twenty years, died April 16 after a short illness. He was 54.

### FARM WAGES

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the latest average of farm wages is \$76.06 a month, without board. During the first three months of 1943, the average was \$62.43, still without board.



# Report to Labor Council on Market Street Railway Purchase

[As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue of the LABOR CLARION, the law and legislative committees of the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council held a joint meeting and made recommendations to their respective Councils on the propositions to be voted upon by the people at the election to be held May 16.

One of the propositions of vital importance to be passed upon by the voters is the acquisition by the city of the properties of the Market Street Railway Company. At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday evening a report and recommendation from the law and legislative committee on this proposal was presented, (along with two others that had not previously been acted upon), and following discussion the recommendation that the Council go on record as favoring the purchase of the Market Street Railway was adopted by a vote of 77 to 52.

Following is the report presented by the committee, together with some figures and further information on the subject which were presented to the Council on behalf of the law and legislative committee in the course of the discussion, or which were before the committee during its deliberation on the subject.]

**Meeting of the Joint Law and Legislative Committees of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council.—Meeting held Thursday evening, April 27, 1944.**

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Clarence Walsh.

The following were present of the Labor Council: Clarence Walsh, C. H. King, Art Dougherty, Arthur Hare, Harry Ritchie; of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council: George Kyne, Clarence Mathews, Joe Massa, John Hogg.

## Two Fire Department Measures

**PROPOSITION No. 4** ("Providing for Additional Compensation to Certain Members of the Fire Department for the Duration of the War and Six Months Thereafter.")—This proposition was then discussed. It has for its purpose an increase of \$25 per month for each member of the Fire Department serving in the uniform rank and in the salvage corps. Robert Callahan, secretary of the David Seannell Club; Edward McGovern, first vice-president, and Adolph Penobsky, director, discussed the proposition with the committee. After the matter had been debated the combined law and legislative committees voted favorable on this proposition and asks labor to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 4.

**PROPOSITION No. 5** ("Authorizing Fire Commission to Allow Members of the Uniformed Forces to Work on Their Days Off and During Vacation Periods and to Be Compensated Therefor.")—This matter was discussed by the members of the David Seannell Club. The provisions of this section shall continue in force for a period of six months after the termination of the present war. After discussion of the matter committee voted favorable and asks labor to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 5. Mr. Robert Call, secretary of the David Seannell Club, volunteered the information that the firemen were joining their international union and would affiliate with the Cohnril.

## Market Street Railway

**PROPOSITION No. 1** ("Acquisition of the Operative Properties—Market Street Railway Company.")—This was the next proposition considered. Mayor Lapham appeared before the committee; Mr. T. Robert Letts, his executive secretary; Marshall Dill, president of the Public Utilities Commission; also Mr. James Wilson, president of the Market Street Railway Local Union 1004. No representative of the Municipal Street Railway Local Union 518 appeared before the committee. The whole matter was discussed for an hour and a half. The committee, by a vote of 8 to 2, indorsed the purchase of the Market Street Railway and asks the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council to concur in their action and advise their members thereof. The proposition was explained at great length by Mayor Lapham, and Mr. Marshall Dill, president of the Public Utilities Commission. The Mayor stated that it was proposed that two million dollars of present funds of the Municipal Railway be placed on the purchase of the properties. He also explained that there was some million and forty thousand dollars in real property. He stated

there were some four hundred and forty trolley cars, thirty-eight cable cars and all their operative properties. He stated that it would be necessary to have a 7-cent fare over the combined systems, and a uniform transfer. He said that some sixty-seven cars would be reconditioned at a cost of \$800 a car and be put in immediate service. These cars, at the present time, are out of repair and are of no service to the public of San Francisco; but by these cars being put in operation, some two hundred twenty-two thousand (222,000) more car-hours of service would be used to improve the general service throughout the city. He also stated the balance of five million and a half would be taken out of the fares and the purchase would be self-liquidating. He stated that the gross earnings would amount to seventeen million, five hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$17,550,000) a year after operating expenses were deducted and there would be net earnings in the amount of two million, one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$2,125,000). He stated that after this purchase went through, the Market Street Railway would liquidate their affairs and would pay off their preferred bond holders in the amount of three million, seven hundred thousand dollars (\$3,700,000). They also have a lot of other debts and encumbrances, which they would liquidate.

Estimated financial results of operation of the 7-cent fare of the Market Street Railway consolidation, based on revenues from October 1, 1943, to January 31, 1944, and projected to show results of first year's operation, are inclosed herewith; also an analysis of the immediate service improvements under consideration.

[NOTE: The estimate here referred to appears in tabular form on this page of the LABOR CLARION.]

The committee discussed the matter at great length. After a vote being taken the joint committee voted 8 to 2 for the acquisition of the Market Street Railway. The San Francisco Labor Council and the Law and Legislative Committee have repeatedly voted approval of this purchase, on many occasions. The Labor Council is also on record for municipal operation of all municipal utilities.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. KING, Secretary,

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Market Street Railway Acquisition—Analysis of Immediate Service Improvements Under Consolidation

(A) Use of idle equipment now in Market Street Railway car barns, and repair and reconstruction of equipment now out of service because of a variety of reasons, will add 67 street cars and between 25 and 30 motor coaches to the existing service.

This will make possible 222,000 car and coach hours of additional service the first year, without reference to service that will be added when the Office of Defense Transportation approves priorities for new equipment.

## Additional Service Distribution

The additional service will be distributed as follows:

1. Seven more street cars on Mission street.
2. Twenty-eight more street cars on J, K, L and N lines.
3. Four more street cars along Sloat boulevard and Ocean avenue.
4. Twenty-eight street cars to be added as needed to other lines in the order of their importance to the war effort and the traffic demands then existing.
5. Additional motor coaches to be distributed throughout the city to supplement existing lines where congestion is greatest.

(B) Equalization of the traffic burden on Market street by putting more cars on the inner tracks. This will cut traveling time on Market street from Sec-

(Continued on Next Page)

## ESTIMATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

Of Operation on 7-Cent Fare of Municipal Railway and Market Street Railway Consolidated, Based on Revenue from October 1, 1943, to January 31, 1944, and Projected to Show Results of First Year's Operation

	Municipal Railway	Market Street Railway	Total of the Two Systems
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Municipal Railway, 43 per Cent	\$7,547,093	\$10,004,287	\$17,551,380
Market Street Railway, 57 per Cent			
Less Anticipated Loss (Universal Transfers).....	112,500	112,500	225,000
	\$7,434,593	\$ 9,891,787	\$17,326,380
<b>EXPENSES:</b>			
Repairs and Maintenance.....	\$ 602,827	\$ 782,760	\$ 1,385,587
*Operating Expenses .....	4,853,794	6,087,451	10,941,245
Accident Reserve			
3½ per Cent of Estimated Revenues.....	260,211		260,211
4 per Cent of Estimated Revenues.....		395,671	395,671
Total Expenses .....	\$5,716,832	\$ 7,265,882	\$12,982,714
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES.....</b>	<b>\$1,717,761</b>	<b>\$ 2,625,905</b>	<b>\$ 4,343,666</b>
Current Reconstruction and			
Replacement Fund .....	384,544	500,000	884,544
	\$1,333,217	\$ 2,125,905	\$ 3,459,122
Bond Interest and Redemption Requirements on			
Municipal Railway Outstanding Bonds.....	145,000		145,000
Balance available for Purchase Payments and			
Interest on Deferred Payments.....	\$1,188,217	\$ 2,125,905	\$ 3,314,122

\*Operating Expenses include all costs of wage and salary increases effective July 1, 1944.



## Report to Labor Council on Street Railway Purchase

(Continued from Page Five)

ond to Eleventh streets from 14 minutes down to 9 minutes—make room for thousands more riders.

(C) Faster service on 6, 7 and 17 lines by sending part of the 6 and 17 cars through Sunset tunnel and easing congestion on Haight street.

### Cars to S. P. Depot

(D) Extension of the F line from Stockton and Market, where it jams traffic, down to the Southern Pacific depot—giving another crosstown service between the Mission and the Marina, Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill and Chinatown.

(E) Extension of the Balboa (No. 31) line to provide through service to the Beach.

(F) Clean-up of storage yards (the Market Street Railway eyesore) on Lincoln Way at Thirteenth avenue and convert it into a park or playground or make it available for residential purposes, in accordance with the wishes of the people.

(G) Conservation of car usage by pooling of terminal, storage and shop facilities. This will shorten traveling time between barns and the various routes.

(H) Make available to the Municipal Railway's mechanics and engineers the valuable car-building facilities of the Market Street Railway located at the Geneva yards and shops.

### Manager Cahill's Views

[Following is the text of a letter from Manager of Utilities E. G. Cahill which was forwarded to the Board of Supervisors, through its clerk, David A. Barry, and which was before the joint meeting of the law and legislative committees of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council during their deliberations on the railway purchase. It is self-explanatory.]

April 18, 1944.

MR. DAVID A. BARRY, Clerk,  
Board of Supervisors,  
City Hall.

Dear Mr. Barry:

I acknowledge receipt on behalf of the Public Utilities Commission of a resolution requesting the Commission to report on its general plan for future improvement of transportation in San Francisco in case the Market Street Railway's operative properties are acquired by the City.

In this connection, I wish to state on behalf of the Commission that the acquisition of the operative properties of the Market Street Railway by the City is a preliminary requirement to any solution and to the effectuation of any policy looking toward mass transportation betterment.

The Commission will provide the best transportation available within its means as soon as possible and will modernize with new equipment of a type

best suited to the requirements of the particular areas and routes to be served.

The Commission makes the following assurances:

1. The widest possible use will be made of modern motor coaches and trolley buses.

2. At the earliest possible time, the two outer tracks will be removed from Market street. The Commission already has set aside funds and has entered into an agreement with Market Street Railway to remove the outside rails on Market street from Valencia street west as soon as critical materials will be allowed by the War Production Board.

3. The Commission contemplates no expenditures that will tend to perpetuate the street car beyond the date when practicable substitutes can be obtained.

### No Subway Contemplated

4. The Commission is not contemplating proposals for subways, elevated railways or other types of grade separation and does not intend to make any such proposals until, by the employment of modern equipment, the most efficient use is made of the city's street surfaces.

5. The Commission is not contemplating abandonment of the Powell Street cable line.

6. When consolidation is effected and modern equipment becomes available the Commission will establish the lowest possible fare consistent with good service.

The Commission's record in the purchase of rolling stock is as follows:

Since 1932, the Commission has purchased five street cars. During the same period, it has purchased 30 motor coaches and nine trolley coaches.

It has decreased its operating street car trackage by several miles and on the other hand has increased its trolley coach route mileage from none to three and a half and its motor coach route mileage from 8.78 miles to 32 miles.

It has increased the number of motor coach routes from three to ten and trolley coach routes from none to one.

### For Immediate Future

As to the immediate future, the Commission has set aside funds for the purchase of 30 additional motor coaches and 20 additional trolley coaches. No funds have been set aside for the purchase of street cars and no additional purchases of street cars are contemplated other than necessary replacements pending conversion to other forms of transportation.

When this equipment is delivered, it will have increased the 1932 motor coach fleet from 19 to 74 and the trolley coach fleet from none to 29, with an increase in the number of street cars of only five.

The Commission will continue to watch with the greatest care the revolutionary developments in transportation which will be the inevitable outgrowth of the war. It will consult with and report to the people on such developments in order that the riding public may have a voice in the steps to be taken toward establishment of a modern transportation system.

Yours very truly,

E. G. CAHILL,  
Manager of Utilities.



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## A.F.L. Executive Council in Session at Philadelphia

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor opened its quarterly meeting at the Adelphi hotel in Philadelphia last Monday.

The Council decided to meet in that city because the International Labor Organization is in session there and several of the top A.F.L. officials are serving as advisors at the I.L.O. conference.

Furthermore, it was anticipated that the executive council might take advantage of the opportunity to act immediately in support of some of the major recommendations of the I.L.O. meeting on the establishment of conditions making for world security and lifting of labor standards.

It was also expected that the council will seek to strengthen and implement the non-partisan political policy of the Federation in the coming national campaign.

The president, thirteen vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer constitute the executive council.

### Rap Conflict on Draft Needs

A press report, on Tuesday, in relation to the meeting, stated that the executive council had declared that A.F.L. opposition to labor conscription had been justified by events, and that the council believed "that the worst injury to public morale on the home front has been brought by military authorities who, in the eagerness to secure enactment of national service legislation, have issued a long series of conflicting, confusing and upsetting statements and regulations." The executive council made these proposals for the most effective use of manpower resources and "to restore public confidence":

### Constructive Proposals

"That the persistent proposals of national legislation which is opposed by labor, by management, by agriculture, by a majority in Congress and by the overwhelming mass of the American people, be dropped.

"That the military authorities and the selective service system adopt a sound and consistent policy with regard to future recruitment for the armed forces and stick by it.

"That special care be taken not to siphon off irreplaceable men from war industry into the armed forces lest production be crippled."

It was further announced, on Tuesday, that the executive council had rejected an application for an A.F.L. charter from a mailers' group which President Green said had seceded from the International Typographical Union.

## Montgomery Ward at San Rafael

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board this week named Local 1119 of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association (A.F.L.) as collective bargaining agent for the fifty-two employees of the San Rafael Montgomery Ward store after rejecting the company's challenge of the board's jurisdiction.

The directive order denied the union's plea for a closed shop, but, with industry members of the board dissenting, ordered into effect the standard voluntary maintenance-of-membership clause. In all, sixteen contested issues were ruled upon by the board.

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## Supervisors Reject Plea for Rent Control Ordinance

At its session last Monday the Board of Supervisors rejected a labor-sponsored proposal that violation of rental regulations established by the O.P.A. be made a municipal offense and punishable in the state courts.

The proposal came before the Labor Council some weeks ago, following a suggestion made at a largely attended meeting in this city held under auspices of the labor advisory committee of the O.P.A. and various labor organizations. It was there pointed out that the official staff of the O.P.A. is insufficient in numbers to procure the desired enforcement of its regulations, especially in reference to food price control. The Labor Council gave indorsement to the suggestions coming from the conference in the form of resolutions, and hence the Council was represented in arguments made on the subject to the Board of Supervisors at the Monday meeting.

### Opposed by Landlords

On the matter of rent control, opposition was encountered from the apartment and hotel interests, who contended the federal law was sufficient. The labor representatives declared that a municipal ordinance on the subject was required in order to protect tenants from those landlords who "chisel" at every opportunity and thus place a handicap on others who attempt to obey the regulations.

When the vote was taken in the board, only Supervisors Mead and Green were registered in favor, and "No" votes were given by Supervisors Coleman, Gallagher, Gartland, MacPhee, Mancuso, Meyer, Sullivan and Uhl, with Supervisor Brown being absent.

### Referred to Committee

A second labor-sponsored ordinance, providing for municipal enforcement of O.P.A. commodity price regulations was referred by the board to a committee for further study after defeat of the rent measure.

Another proposal pending before a committee of the board and backed by the Labor Council has been postponed. It is the proposition that members of the Board of Education be elected directly by the people, as contained in a resolution adopted by the Council and reported on in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION. When the matter came before the judiciary committee of the Supervisors on Thursday of last week for consideration and action a postponement was voted. This action was taken, it is understood, at the suggestion of Mayor Lapham. It is proposed that this latter measure be placed on the November ballot and labor representatives will continue to press for action to that end.

## Teamsters Aid Safety Drive

Members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 are taking an active part in the current pedestrian protection campaign in San Francisco. President Joseph J. Deviny states that members of his local have been fully informed of the necessity for the campaign and are giving assurance of their wholehearted co-operation.

"Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter and intimates eternity to man."—Addison.

## I.B.E.W. WINS POLL

After winning a recent election by a 75 per cent majority, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agency for employees of Tube Turns, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

## STATE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

It was announced on May 1 that the California Unemployment Trust Fund had passed the half-billion-dollar mark. The fund stood at \$501,301,580.13, reflecting, it was pointed out, the heavy payments made during April for the first quarter of 1944. Both employers and employees contribute to the fund, employers paying in 2.7 per cent of their total payroll excepting those who have "earned" lower rates, and employees, 1 per cent of earnings. The reserve fund, it was further stated, is being increased by reason of high California payrolls during the war period, and a marked decrease in unemployment insurance claims over the pre-war period.

## Decline to Pass on "Check-Off"

The National War Labor Board has declined to pass upon the construction or validity of a Utah statute which provides for check-off of union dues by an employer upon notices by any employee. Labor members of the board dissented from the majority decision. About twenty workers are involved in the dispute.

The board decided the contract between the parties is complete and not subject to amendment by the board; that the contract is subject to the Utah check-off law and that there is nothing in the contract or in the grant of authority to the N.W.L.B. which prevents operation of the statute.

The board remitted the issue to the parties "for determination of their respective rights pursuant to law."

## Declares Vacations Essential

The National War Labor Board has officially indorsed vacations as aids to war production.

In a case involving the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, and the Electrical Workers, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor declared: "It is our view that it is even more necessary during a war period than in normal times to provide reasonable vacation periods as an aid in securing maximum war production."

The regional board at Kansas City had ordered the company to grant a week's vacation to employees with 1 or more years' service, and 2 weeks after 5 years' service. The company objected to the 2 weeks and appealed to the national board, which rejected the appeal last January. The company later asked for reconsideration. The board unanimously rejected the petition.

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## Study Jobless Insurance As Affecting Canneries

State Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco, who is chairman of the Senate's interim committee on unemployment insurance, has forwarded a communication to the fruit and vegetable canners in California notifying them that it has been deemed advisable to "make a complete investigation of the canning situation in relation to the unemployment insurance law of this State."

It is further announced that a hearing by a subcommittee of the Senate interim committee will be held in each of the major canning areas; also, that a hearing has been scheduled to be held in San Jose, at the Civic Auditorium, on May 10 and 11.

Inclosed with the communication to the canners is a blank form upon which it is requested that certain preliminary information be filed for the committee's use, it being declared this data is necessary for an exact appraisal of the nature and extent of the unemployment insurance problem which exists in the canning industry. Among questions submitted on the blank are those pertaining to the type of canning done by the particular plant, number of workers during the year 1943 employed longer than nine months, estimate of individual wages received by those working less than three months, percentage of women workers in past four seasons, and percentage of skilled and unskilled workers. The employers also are asked if they feel the payment of insurance benefits is necessary during the off-season in order to maintain a labor supply.

In addition to Chairman Shelley, other members of the interim committee are Senators Dillinger of Placerville; Judah, Santa Cruz; Powers, Egleville, and Cunningham, Hanford.

## MARINSHIP "FAMILY DAY"

Wives and children of 15,000 Marinship workers will have a chance to visit the place where "Dad" is building vital ships for Uncle Sam, when the Sausalito shipyard holds its "Marinship Family Day" on Sunday. Officials of Marinship have issued an invitation to every worker to bring his or her family right into the shipyard from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. High point of the day will be launching of the S.S. Mission Capistrano, forty-third Marinship tanker, at noon. Other events on the schedule call for open house at most yard production shops, picnic lunches informally arranged by worker groups, and an inspection tour of a finished Marinship tanker.

## FREE FOLDERS ON HEART DISEASE

Free folders being offered by the Heart Committee of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association include "Your Child's Heart," "What Is Heart Disease?" and "Building a Life for Your Heart and You." They may be secured at the Association's headquarters, 604 Mission street.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Sgt. Bert Goodman of the California Printing Company writes from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, where he is attached to Headquarters U. S. Army Forces, Central Canada, with the Finance Section, 501 Paris building. Bert requests that union records be amended to show his status as married and not single. He was married in Winnipeg on September 4 of last year, and he and Mrs. Goodman are now residing in the Canadian city.

Cpl. Ernest A. Eickworth of the Finance Department of the Army Air Corps, son of E. A. Eickworth Sr., of the *Wall Street Journal*, left last Saturday for Lukin Field, near Cincinnati, where he has been stationed the past year, after a ten-day furlough here with his parents. Corporal Eickworth's wife, who had been residing in this city accompanied her husband on his return to Cincinnati.

L. W. Ullo of the Crocker-Union chapel last week was informed that his brother, Lt. Neill F. Ullo, had been reported missing in action in the European theater of operation. Attached to the U. S. Army, it is natural to suppose Lieutenant Ullo was fighting on the Italian front.

Lillian Hansen of the *Examiner* machine room was the victim of an unfortunate accident on Wednesday of last week while visiting with friends in Alameda. In a fall she fractured the bones in her wrist. Receiving emergency treatment at Alameda general hospital, she was brought to her home in San Francisco. X-rays show a bad break and it will be some time before she will be in condition for a return to work.

Pvt. Wilbur P. Leonard of the Griffin Bros Printing Company, with the 88th Infantry Training Battalion at Camp Roberts, writes that he had completed six weeks' basis, was in the best of health, and had qualified as expert with the rifle. He asks us to convey regards to all his friends.

G. E. Kellogg, who resigned his proof-desk situation at the *Call-Bulletin* on April 22, left last Saturday for his home near Felton, in the Santa Cruz Mountains district. He expects to give his eyes a real rest while receiving treatment for a defect which compelled him to give up proofreading.

Frank E. Fithian, retired member of No. 21, came in on Wednesday of last week from his home at Pacific Beach for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. John S. Neilson and visited headquarters last Friday. His last visit here was in October.

Ira Stuck, foreman of the *Shopping News* composing room has been elected president of the Southwest Mechanical Conference, which convened recently in Los Angeles. The annual conference meeting for 1945 will be held in San Francisco. The conference is composed of executives, including production managers and publishers.

Mrs. Tolle, the "candy lady" who dispenses her wares in this office and many of the commercial plants in the city, was missing from her usual rounds for a fortnight. Inquiries elicited the information she had been struck by an automobile at the corner of Post and Kearny streets. Fortunately there were no broken bones or serious contusions—just slight head

and back injuries. Mrs. Tolle recently wrote President Roosevelt when ordered by the O.P.A. to cease using so much canned milk in the caramels and fudge she manufactures and sells. Believe it or not, the lady has been allowed all the canned milk she requires for her product by presidential edict.

Two members of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel now in the armed forces are spending furloughs in the city. Pfc. Jack De Mille of the ad room, stationed at Camp Callen, near San Diego, came in on Thursday of last week and is visiting with his wife and parents. Pvt. Henry Bender of the makeup department is spending ten days with his wife. Bender came in from Camp Roberts last Friday, and at the conclusion of his furlough will leave for Fort Lewis, Wash. having been transferred from the Infantry to the Quartermaster Corps.

Machinist Lynne Collins of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, who has been in bad health for some time, is now taking his two weeks' vacation. He is under a doctor's care, and intends to continue treatment until his condition has improved sufficiently for him to return to work.

A sister and brother enlisting in the service of their country on the same day is noteworthy among the novel incidents of the war. And it occurred in San Francisco last Tuesday when Alice Helen Danner, 20, and John Danner, 17, were enrolled by the military authorities, the former for the WAVES, and the latter for the Marine Corps. Their father is John L. ("Jack") Danner of the Danner Publishing Company, himself a veteran of World War I. Miss Danner is a graduate of S. F. Junior College with the class of '42, and will be sent to Hunters College, New York City, for training, and hoping to qualify as Pharmacist's Mate. John also has been a student at Junior College, but has not yet completed the course. On July 1 he will go to Quantico, Va., to enter the Marine training camp, and will apply for the aviation branch. Mr. and Mrs. Danner are proud, and justifiably so, of the daughter and son in entering upon service for the nation.

Anthony Santora, apprentice member of the Griffin Bros. Printing Company chapel, arrived in port this week from the four corners of the globe. Naval member of a gunnery crew on a merchant vessel, Tony relates that while in Calcutta, India, he attended the races. Hearing a laugh behind him that sounded familiar, he was astounded on turning at being faced by Coxswain Earl Mead of the *Shopping News* chapel, who is also assigned to a crew protecting our merchant ships.

J. W. Bardsley of the *Wall Street Journal* chapel, and wife returned on Tuesday the warmest day in weeks for San Francisco, after a week's vacation in the San Joaquin Valley, where they had gone in search of summer weather.

### Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

A perfect golfing day, golf course in perfect condition and a marvelous turnout marked the opening round of the match play tournament of the Golf Association. More than forty members and their guests were present—and incidentally the turnout for the matches established a precedent in match play openers, when only one player defaulted his match.

Here are the winners of the first round of matches: Ralph Iusi d. F. Leach, 2-1; Leroy Foley d. Jack Toppendorf, 6-5; C. Forst d. C. Stuck, 19th; Jess Conaway d. Percy Crebassa, 1 up; Paul Bauer d. Wayne Dye, 4-3; Frank Smith d. Chas. White, 19th; Ron Cameron d. E. M. Blackford, 2-1; W. P. Valiant d. Charles Nicholson, 19th; Al. Cantor d. Bob Smith, 1 up; Cy. Stright d. Earle Brown, 2-1; Al Teal d. H. Darr, 2-1; Ed. Schmider d. Paul Gallagher, 5-4; Larry Ullo d. J. L. Bartlett, default; Vic Lansberry d.

## Unemployment Insurance For State's Service Men

Unemployment insurance for ex-service men and women of World War II, provided the claimant for insurance is unemployed, is available for work and is able to work, may be paid under provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

At the present time, all men and women in the armed forces of the United States who had rights to unemployment insurance on entering the service, maintain those rights on discharge.

The California Employment Stabilization Commission is now distributing a pamphlet outlining the rights of veterans in connection with unemployment insurance. The pamphlet advises how to claim insurance benefits, points out generally who may be eligible, and indicates the amount of insurance that can be paid under California law.

Claims by discharged service men and women may be filed in any office of the U. S. Employment Service, and discharge papers should be available when the claim is filed. Veterans who earned \$300 or more in covered employment previous to induction, who register for work, and are able and available for work, and who are willing to accept suitable employment, may file claims.

### FIVE SONS IN SERVICE

Ollie Prior, member of Molders Union in Cedar Rapids, employed at the Iowa Steel and Iron works, in addition to doing war work is represented in the armed forces by sons and two sons-in-law. Three of the sons were employed by Iowa Steel before entering the service.

"I hear there are twins at the Bates' house. Boys or girls?" "I think one's a boy and the other a girl—but it may be the other way 'round."

Howard Watson, 3-2; R. C. Kimbrough d. Ben Apte, 3-2; Art Linkous d. W. Ferroggiaro, 2-1.

In the medal play were the following leaders: Championship class—Cy Stright 85-16-69; Vic Lansberry 86-13-73; Paul Bauer 86-12-74; Wayne Dye 92-15-77. Class "A"—Art Linkous 92-20-75; Jess Conaway 98-23-75; Ed Schmider 96-20-76; Al Cantor 97-20-77. Class "B"—John D. Rice 101-26-75; Bob Smith 105-30-75; Larry Ullo 109-34-75; Al Teel 109-32-77.

Guest Flight—Martin Alborn 96-24-72; Al Malatesta 103-30-73; F. Schuman 84-7-77; "Cap" Duncan 108-30-78.

"Cap" Duncan also took first in the hole-in-one contest, 11 feet 4½ inches from the pin, followed by Jess Conaway, 11 feet 5 inches, and Jack Tappendorf, 12 feet 2 inches.

In the "old ball" blind bogey, Paul Bauer, Charlie Forst and W. Ferroggiaro hit the jack-pot for a nice new "pearl" each.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Welcome to new member John D. Rice of the Griffin Bros. chapel. "John D." joined the gang and took top award in his class the first time out . . . The Association also welcomed an out-of-town visitor in the person of Sailor Ray Coughlin of the Navy who is a member of Cleveland typographical union, and of the Cleveland Union Printers Golf Association. Ray is just in from some exciting adventures aboard an aircraft carrier in the Pacific, and also was full of enthusiasm for the way our association operates . . . Next week we'll give you the pairings for the second round of the match play championship, and also the pairings for the matches for the consolation trophy for the defeated sixteen. It's not too early now however, to mark your calendar for Sunday, May 28. Play will be at El Camino on that date—so keep it open.

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Room 303, Labor Temple



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Of the controversy over mailing the May issue of the *International Teamster*, between Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and W. C. Weaver, president of Indianapolis Mailers' Union, the Indianapolis *News* says, in part: "W. C. Weaver, president of the Mailers' Union, said there is no dispute with the Bookwalter-Great House-Ball Printing Company, printers of the magazine, or the Lambert Mailing Company, holder of a sub-contract for mailing, and charged Mr. Tobin with an 'attempt to befuddle the issue' by contending it is a 'jurisdictional matter.' Meanwhile, it was understood arrangements might be made to ship the forthcoming issue of the magazine to Chicago for mailing. Mr. Weaver said a special meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council was held 'at the request of the employers' and that the Allied group 'went on record to support the mailers 100 per cent' in their controversy with the Teamsters' Union head. Mr. Weaver said a letter from officials of Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union, the organization which he said Mr. Tobin was attempting to force mailers to join, was read at the meeting of the Allied group. The union, he said, denied jurisdictional rights over 'stencil machine operators or those preparing mailing lists.'"

Relative to the squabble between Messrs. Tobin and Weaver over mailing of the Teamsters' magazine, there is probably more behind it than has yet come out. One thing is certain; however, and that is: the politicians of the Indianapolis Mailers' Union have gained a wide-spread reputation for involving themselves in jurisdictional disputes which acted as boomerangs.

F. M. Peeler of the Marines, undergoing treatment for a lame ankle at the U. S. naval hospital, Ocean-side, paid a brief visit here last week, looking the picture of health and, as always, of a jovial turn of mind. Also was loud in his praise of the treatment given him by officers of the Marine Service and the medical staff at the naval hospital.

## Label Cigarettes for Overseas

In a communication to all central labor bodies, Secretary Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announces that the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., is now manufacturing a new union label cigarette, known as "All American." He states that this cigarette is added to a long list of union label tobacco products made by this firm—one of the first tobacco manufacturers to use the union label.

The Label Department, Ornburn continues, appreciates the co-operation it is receiving from the Axton-Fisher Company in the campaign to send free "smokes" to members of the armed forces; also, that several other manufacturers of union label brands are participating in the drive to provide free cigarettes to the nation's fighting men.

Post-war conditions depend upon the amount of union label goods that you buy now.

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Union Public Accountant

3004 - 16th St.

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## SATURDAY BROADCAST ON RUSSIA

"Home Life in the Soviet Union" will be the subject of Saturday's program over Station KGO, San Francisco, at 5:15 p. m., presented by the American Russian Institute.

## VALIDATE ANOTHER SHOE STAMP

The fourth shoe stamp which has been validated since rationing of footwear commenced, became valid on May 1. This will be airplane stamp No. 2 in Ration Book Three, and it will be good indefinitely for that purpose. Airplane stamp No. 1 in Book Three, validated on November 1, also will be good indefinitely. Stamp No. 18 in Ration Book One will expire on April 30.

## QUARANTINE ON MUSSELS

A quarantine order forbidding the gathering of mussels, except for use as fish bait, is announced by the State Department of Public Health. The order covers all mussels along the California coast and extends from May 1 until October 31. Reason for the ban, which is placed annually, is that mussels become toxic from ingesting a minute organism which is present in Pacific coastal waters during the summer months. The toxin thus occurring is the most deadly known poison, it is warned.

## S. F. WAR CHEST RADIO SERIES

"Wartown," a series of radio dramatizations which should prove of interest to all members of labor unions who contributed to the War Chest campaign last fall is on the air every Sunday afternoon from 4:30 to 4:45 over station KGO. Five of the productions, based on true situations, show how contributions to the War Chest are helping to solve the personal problems of men in the armed forces and merchant marine, of prisoners of war and of our war-stricken Allies. Nine of the programs tell the story of social services on the home front.

## Extra! All About Charlotte!

Stop the press, hold everything, and all mechanical departments stand by for possible "follow up," as we hasten to insert the following, sent out by the Labor Press Service of the Office of War Information:

"Miss Charlotte Carr, who has been assistant to W.M.C. Vice-Chairman Clinton S. Golden of the War Manpower Commission, has resigned to become New York regional director of the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, W.M.C. Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced."

Now is the time for all good party-liners to come to the aid of the parties. Duty called, Charlotte doubtless received an "essential referral," and departed, leaving Mr. Golden, who is a C.I.O. official, to struggle along in the best way possible with the minor duties of the W.M.C.

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## Co-operation by Labor in Effort to Stamp Out V.D.

To meet the national problem of venereal disease, intensified by the mobilization of vast industrial and military groups, the U. S. Public Health Service, in co-operation with State and local health departments, is counter-attacking with a rapidly expanding program of public education and venereal disease control measures. Office of War Information asserts in a report on venereal disease among industrial workers. Labor unions have co-operated in promoting V.D. control programs with insistence on protection of job rights of workers as long as they are physically fit to do their jobs, the report revealed.

### Tests Among Industrial Workers

In the fiscal year 1943, a total of 1,488,868 industrial workers were tested for syphilis, and 31,657, or 2.01 per cent were found to be infected. Of this number, 4,365 were already receiving treatment, 8,009 were placed under treatment, and 15,774 were investigated by epidemiological workers to trace infected contacts.

A network of 40 rapid-treatment centers has been established in critical war areas over the country, near industrial plants and military camps. An additional 30 are planned. At present 95 per cent of the patients are women, many of whom are employed in factories and essential war jobs. An increasing number of male patients is being referred.

Under war pressure with the urgent need for manpower, the U.S.P.H.S. intensified its research for rapid therapy methods of treating gonorrhea and syphilis.

### Treatment Methods

Today, new treatment methods for syphilis range in length from the one-day massive dose with fever therapy and the five-day intravenous drip method up to six to eight week multiple injection method. With the introduction of sulfa drugs, it is possible to cure about 55 to 60 per cent of gonorrhea cases within a week. In early experiments penicillin has proved successful in treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis.

Thirty-seven states in 1943 reported venereal disease control activities among their industries. In its statement the O.W.I. mentions that at the Permanente Foundation, the medical organization of the Kaiser shipyards in Richmond, Calif., routine blood tests are given to all patients, totaling about 500 a week.

"On the soft bed of luxury most kingdoms have expired."—Young.

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# S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

## Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 28, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Cracker Bakers No. 125—Bertha Del Carlo. Referred to organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, April 28.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined by the committee and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended they be seated as delegates to this Council: Amalgamated Lithographers No. 17—Maurits Forslund. Office Employees No. 21320—Leo Christiansen. Recommendation adopted.

Communications—Filed: The following acknowledged receipt of our letter and resolution regarding the employment of enlisted men in U. S. Government post offices: U. S. Senator Johnson, Congressmen Welch and Rolph. From John M. Carmody, commissioner, and chairman, Ship Naming Committee, U. S. Maritime Commission, replying to our letter requesting that a Liberty ship be named for our late brother, Edward D. Vandeleur. Leon E. Moffatt, president, and R. F. Callahan, secretary, of the David Scannell Club, Inc., informing us that their members voted to affiliate with the International Association of Fire Fighters (A.F.L.). J. M. Casey, secretary, Labor Advisory Committee, O.P.A., asking what action we have taken on appointing a Cost-of-Living Committee. Office Employees No. 13188, notifying the Council of the application of a public accountant, Mr.

Myron B. Goldsmith, 564 Market street, to join their organization so that he may be eligible to do accounting work for the unions. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated April 19.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To American Red Cross: Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, stating that in reply to our recent letter they contributed an additional \$750, making their total contribution \$3750, plus \$75 contributed by individual members. Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$100; Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, \$64.50; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, \$79.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, announcing that the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., is now manufacturing a new union label brand of cigarette known as "All American."

Request Complied With: Henry Hansen, secretary, Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, Stockton, inclosing copy of information received from the Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento; and asking that we notify the members of this sub-committee to oppose any change in the Acreage-Limitation Law; motion to comply with the request; carried.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, April 24, 1944.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Beauticians' Union No. 12, in their controversy with the Helen Baker Beauty Salon, 5633 Geary street; the basis of this complaint is the abrogation of an agreement that was in existence, and Mrs. Helen Baker has elected to operate non-union; this matter was referred to the secretary to bring about a conference in order to adjust the existing differences. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting that "Mankind United," now also named "Christ's Church of the Golden Rule," be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list; the committee of the Joint Board was present and explained this situation to the committee; although notified to appear, no one appeared for Mankind United; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted and that the Council notify the Conciliation Department of the Department of Labor of said action. In the matter of Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, requesting strike sanction against the Pioneer Army and Navy Store, 1133 Market street, operated by Holtz Bros., your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In connection with the resolution submitted by Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 advocating a revision of the Little Steel formula and pledging support to the steel workers in their present demands for a 17-cent hourly increase, your committee considered the resolution and points out to the Council that the

Council has already gone on record in favor of revision of the Little Steel formula, and feels that adoption of another such resolution as the one submitted will add nothing to our position at this time; your committee recommends that the resolution be filed and that the officers of the Council send to the members of the National War Labor Board a letter reiterating our request for an upward revision of the Little Steel formula, and that this same letter be sent to the Honorable Fred Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, and to the Honorable James Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, and to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, governing the chain store bakeries and the Girls' Auxiliary; Brother Lindquist and the committee were present representing the union, and explained the changes; this new agreement calls for an increase of 12 per cent in wages, two weeks' vacation after one year's employment, and a pro rata vacation for those who quit or are discharged before the expiration of one year; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the usual admonition. Meeting adjourned at 8:50 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Joint Law and Legislative Committees (of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council)—(Meeting held Thursday, April 27.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Clarence Walsh. The following were present from the Labor Council committee: Clarence Walsh, C. H. King, Art Dougherty, Arthur Hare, Harry Ritchie; from the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council committee: George Kyne, Clarence Mathews, Joseph Massa, John Hogg. Proposition No. 4 ("Providing for Additional Compensation to Certain Members of the Fire Department for the Duration of the War and Six Months Thereafter")—Committee voted favorable and asks labor to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 4. Proposition No. 5 ("Authorizing Fire Commission to Allow Members of the Uniformed Forces to Work on Their Days Off and During Vacation Periods and to Be Compensated Therefor")—Committee voted favorable and asks labor to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 5. Proposition No. 1 ("Acquisition of the Operative Properties—Market Street Railway Company")—The committee discussed the matter at great length. After a vote being taken the joint committee voted 8 to 2 for the acquisition of the Market Street Railway. Motion, that the recommendation of the committee on Proposition No. 1 be adopted; a rising vote was taken, resulting as follows: 77 in favor, 52 against; motion to adopt carried. [NOTE—This was a supplemental report by the law and legislative committee on propositions to be voted on at the May 16 election. Other propositions not here referred to were passed upon by the Labor Council at a previous meeting and were reported upon in the Labor Council minutes in the last issue of the LABOR CLARION (April 28). For full text of the committee's supplemental report mentioned above and data presented by the committee in reference to the purchase of the Market Street Railway properties, see Page Five of this issue.]

Delegate George Johns made a report on the Red Cross campaign. He said that from all indications labor is doing a very good job. Some of the locals have already assessed their members and have appropriated money from their own treasuries to help out. All unions have not answered the communication sent out by the Council recently. Those who have not yet reported to the Labor Council, please phone the office of the Council and leave word there as to an estimate of what their contributions will be.

President Shelley made a brief talk about the equipment of the Red Cross, how it will be used in this area, etc., and that all monies are put to very good use, as most of us already know.

Receipts, \$1609.65; disbursements, \$322.30.

Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## WITHDRAW FROM C.I.O.

The Fisherman's Union at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, composed of crews of fishing vessels sailing out of that port, leading fishing base of Atlantic Canada, has withdrawn from the C.I.O.. Negotiations have been started by the union for A.F.L. affiliation.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 542 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Nevallet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.



## An Army General, Labor News, and Private's View

By PHILLIP PEARL, Director of A.F.L. News Service

The other day we had a chat with an Army General, an old-timer well versed in matters journalistic as well as military.

This General sought to assure us that the Army's attitude toward labor is basically friendly and sympathetic. Furthermore, he advised us not to get too excited about reports that the soldiers in the ranks are unduly hostile to labor. He insisted these reports are not true.

"A soldier isn't happy unless he's got something to beef about," said the General. "Of course, during the coal strikes, the boys got all het up about John L. Lewis. They still are to some extent.

### "They Need Not Worry"

"But as far as labor unions generally and the American workers as a whole are concerned, they need not worry about what the average soldier thinks about them. He thinks they are doing a good job in supplying him with the weapons of war and in helping to defeat the enemy. The soldiers know that American labor and American industry have won the battle of war production. That knowledge makes them more confident than ever that they're going to win in the actual fighting and that they are going to come back home safely."

These words were highly encouraging to us. But then the General added a footnote. He said: "Besides, there has been so little labor news in the last few months that the soldiers are forgetting about labor and beefing about something else by now."

That remark made us sit up and take notice. We asked: "What do you mean there has been no labor news?"

"Well," he replied, "there's been very little in the papers about strikes recently."

### What Is Labor News?

That's where we sounded off. The idea that labor news consists only of strikes is one of our pet hates. It is an idea fostered by the newspapers which seldom give labor news any prominence unless it is destructive in nature. News and trouble seem to be synonymous with most editors. According to this type of reasoning, happy marriages do not constitute news; divorce does. Compliance with the law is not news; crime is.

As earnestly as we could, we tried to convince the General that the paucity of strikes in the past few months constitutes a most constructive and important labor news story for the Army and the millions of soldiers who read its publications.

Somewhat shamefacedly, the General agreed. And one of his aides, who participated in the conference, hastened to show us the material being prepared for the forthcoming May 1 issue of the Army's *Newsmap* which is displayed on all camp bulletin boards and is seen by practically every soldier in the ranks. This newsmap is going to tell the story of war production and tell it in forthright language, acknowledging the fact that the success of the war production program is due primarily to the hard work of American labor.

In addition to these heartening developments, we received the assurance that the War Department would co-operate with us in efforts to make copies of the *American Federationist*, the A.F.L.'s aggressive monthly magazine, available at camp libraries and

Army schools for those interested in learning labor's point of view on war and post-war problems.

And then, when we returned from the Pentagon building to the office, we found on our desk a letter sent to A.F.L. President Green by a first-class Army private, stationed in Italy, named Thomas E. Coll.

### Letter from a Soldier

Pfe. Coll stated bluntly in his letter that "only a few stupid fellows" in the Army "are misled by the plain bunk we get about the labor situation in America." He also inclosed a letter to the editor of the *Pittsburgh Press*, from which we quote the following excerpts:

"If we believed what we read, we would think that the American working men and women—our own families and friends—stay up nights figuring out ways to lose the war. Personally, I think the news we get and the pictures they send us are downright insults to our intelligence."

"The overseas soldier will not be influenced to bitterness by anti-labor bunk. We need you as much as you need us. To win the war we must all work together."

"We are also aware of the sacrifices the workmen and women are making on the home front. We are proud of all you are doing. The little Army and Navy 'E' pin you wear in your lapel is as much a symbol of your unselfishness and duty as the various ribbons the soldier wears above his left pocket. Remember that!"

We'd like to get lots of letters like that every day.

### Forrestal Praises Labor's Record

Labor's part in the war effort is extolled by Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal, who said that "since the Summer of 1940 we have built a sea and air power of such proportions as the world has never seen and literally never dreamed of." He quoted figures to show the tremendous job performed by labor.

During 1940 a total of 245 combat planes were produced for the naval air service; during 1943 the figure skyrocketed to 13,500 combat planes, and Forrestal predicted that the number would rise to 28,000 planes for the Navy during 1944.

In the matter of ships, Forrestal said 29 combatant vessels were completed during 1940; last year the number was 568 and this year 581 fighting ships will be completed. "This nation at the end of 1944 will have naval power and accompanying air power to go with it, to match the naval forces of the rest of the world," the Under Secretary said.

Forrestal is being prominently mentioned as the successor to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who died last week.

### REPORT ON WAR CASUALTIES

Latest announced casualties of the United States Armed Forces from the outbreak of the war total 189,309. O.W.I. reports. This total includes: Dead, 43,808; wounded, 70,948; missing, 41,300; prisoners of war, 33,223. Of the prisoners of war, 1902 are reported by the enemy as having died in prison camps, mostly in Japanese-occupied territory.

## Blood Donations Made a Medical Miracle Possible

A medical miracle is taking place in the shattered frame of Staff Sgt. Arthur E. White, an infantryman from Astoria, L. I., but it couldn't have happened if it hadn't been for blood plasma from home.

Blood donated through labor union campaigns comprises a large share of the plasma which has been sent overseas by the American Red Cross.

White, before he joined the Army, was a member of the Building Service Employees' Union in New York City.

### Paralyzed from Waist Down

In Walter Reed General Hospital, in New York, from a spine wound suffered more than seven months ago in Sicily, White is paralyzed from the waist down.

Recently he moved his left leg about an inch. It was made possible by a delicate operation, but, as White points out, he wouldn't have been there for the operation if it had not been for the blood donors here in the United States.

The blood plasma, modern drugs and new surgical procedures are credited with gradually restoring life to White's paralyzed limbs.

White, who holds the Silver Star for single-handed attacks in which he destroyed two German machine gun nests in Sicily last July, was wounded August 2 by a bullet from the rifle of a Nazi sniper which smashed his spine and severed his spinal cord.

### Spinal Cord Sewed Together

The bullet entered through his chest and made a gaping wound which medical authorities say would have meant almost certain death in the first World War. He was previously wounded at El Guettar in the North African campaign.

Given first aid immediately by medical corpsmen, White lay five hours in a heavily shelled area before it was possible to move him to the rear. At the field hospital, surgeons sewed White's spinal cord together. Last week, seven nerves in his back were spliced and he is gradually gaining control of his lower limbs.

White's story emphasizes the importance of the campaigns for blood donations, and the need for the continuation of such drives.

### RAILROAD TESTING RADAR

Communication between the front and rear ends of trains, and between train crews by use of radar and other electronic devices is being tested on the Rock Island Railway. The company reported that it was planning to develop a communication system in the micro-wave region, a field of high frequency radio waves. These waves are very short and travel in a straight line.



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Pit 5 is tied into the P. G. and E.'s interconnected electric network meeting the increased requirements of war industries, military establishments and our more than one million electric customers.

When Peace comes, this mighty generating plant will do its share in the continuing progress and development of Northern and Central California. Pit 5's huge generators, delivering the dynamic force of more than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND horses, give added assurance that for mine or mill, farm or factory, home or office, electric service will continue to be "dependably yours."

The Pit 5 Powerhouse is timely in completion—planned for peacetime—ready for war demands. This great project represents one phase, one unit in a tax-paying enterprise free to contribute to the upbuilding of the region and to the customers it serves. Pit 5 brings assurance of a continuing dependable supply of electricity at low cost.

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